

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN

By SIR WALTER SCOTT

Condensation by T. L. Hood of Harvard University



The possible exception of Byron, the most popular writer in English.

When the public seemed to be tiring of his long romances in verse, he turned to novel writing, and in 1814, when he was 43, he came into his career of greatness with "Waverley." For 18 years novel after novel followed in rapid succession, stirring romances of history or colorful tales of Scottish life. They were all published anonymously until the financial disaster of 1825 made it seem wise to reveal the author's name.

Fully a dozen of the Waverley Novels, if not more, might be included in any list of 100 novels and many loyal lovers of Scott would even think that one or two more might be added. He was, as Stevenson remarked, "the king of the romances." "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," "The Heart of Midlothian," and "Kenilworth" are representative of Scott at his best. But "Old Mortality," "Quentin Durward," "The Talsman," "Guy Rannier," "The Fortunes of Nigel," "The Antiquary," "The Two Rovers," "The Rivalry," and indeed others have all been ranked as favorites among the innumerable admirers of the romances written by "the Wizard of the North."

THE Heart of Midlothian, by many called the finest of the Waverley Novels, was published anonymously in 1818. It takes its name from the Tolbooth, or old city jail, in Edinburgh (pulled down in 1815), the "stone heart" of Midlothian, which reared its ancient front in the very middle of the High street of the city.

On the afternoon of September 8, 1736, Reuben Butler, assistant-master of the school at Libberton, and licensed minister of the gospel, found himself in unexpected trouble. First of all, he had become entangled with the crowd of good citizens of Edinburgh in the Grassmarket; murmuring at the postponement of the execution of Captain John Porteous of the City Guard. They were still in the heat of anger from the events of the preceding day, when Porteous had ordered his men to fire, and had fired himself, upon the crowd, some of whom were attempting to cut down the body of "Scotch" Wilson, the famous smuggler. Several innocent citizens had been killed. Now that the chief offender seemed likely to escape, there was no knowing what the mob might do. The quiet young pedagogue would gladly have returned to Libberton. Then, to his consternation, he learned that Effie Deans, the younger and more charming sister of his sweetheart Jeanie Deans, was imprisoned in the Tolbooth.

When he had last seen Effie, more than a year before, she had been a beautiful and blooming girl, the lily of Saint Leonard's. Many a traveler past her father's cottage had stopped his horse on the eve of entering Edinburgh, to gaze at her as she tripped by him, with her milk-pail poised on her head, bearing herself so erect, and stepping so light and free under her burden that it seemed rather an ornament than an encumbrance. Now the poor girl, scarce eighteen years of age, lay in the Tolbooth, charged with child-murder.

The facts were that after working for a time in a shop in Edinburgh, the unhappy prisoner had disappeared for the space of a week, and then made her appearance before her sister at Saint Leonard's in a state that had rendered Jeanie only too certain of her misfortune. But to all questions she had remained mute as the grave, until the officers of justice had come to apprehend her.

Before Reuben Butler could see her, the Tolbooth was closed; and before he could escape from the city a crowd of rioters compelled him to return with them to the jail and administer the last rites to Porteous, whom they dragged forth to death.

The leader of the mob, a young man disguised in woman's clothes, seized a moment in the midst of the turmoil in the jail to beg Effie to escape. "For God's sake—for your own sake—for my sake—see, or they'll take your life," was all that he had time to say.

The girl gazed after him for a moment, and then, faintly muttering, "Better true life, since that is gude fame," she sunk her head upon her hand, and remained, seemingly, as unconscious as a statue, of the noise and tumult which passed around her.

In the morning, on his way to see Jeanie and her father at Saint Leonard's, Butler encountered in the King's park a young man of noble bearing, but strangely agitated, who bade him

"tell Jeanie Deans that, when the moon rises, I shall expect to meet her at Nicol Muschat's Cairn, beneath Saint Anthony's chapel."

After attempting in vain to induce Jeanie to explain the message, he returned to visit Effie again, in the Tolbooth, only to be compelled, on his arrival there, to tell the whole story, lest he be convicted of guilt in the Porteous affair. And then he was sent home, under bail not to leave Libberton, nor to communicate with any member of the family of Effie Deans.

But if his experiences were to him incomprehensible they were by no means so to the authorities. By pleading together his testimony with those of others, they rightly determined that the stranger in the King's park, the leader of the Porteous mob, and the father of Effie's child were one and the same person; namely, George Robertson, comrade of Wilson the smuggler, and but lately escaped from the very prison in which Effie Deans was now confined. Accordingly, they planned to capture him that night at Muschat's Cairn. But before they could reach that place, Robertson had time to beg Jeanie to save her sister at the trial by testifying that Effie had disclosed to her her condition. Then he escaped.

Merely that slight falsehood would have removed the case of Effie Deans from under the letter of the cruel Scotch statute. But Jeanie, steadfastly, devoutly truthful, was utterly unable to placate her conscience in bearing false witness. Nor could the disappointment of Effie herself, whom she was at last permitted to visit in the strong-room of the prison, alter her resolution. "He wanted that I should be a mansworn," she said, "I told him that I daurna swear to an untruth."

At the trial, when Jeanie was brought in to testify, Effie, in human weakness, cried, "O Jeanie, Jeanie, save me!" But when the solemn oath, "the truth to tell, and no truth to conceal, as far as she knew or was asked," was administered "in the name of God, and as the witness should answer to God at the great day of judgment," Jeanie, educated in deep reverence for the name of the deity, was elevated above all considerations save those which she could, with a clear conscience, call Him to witness. And when the advocate came at length to the point of asking her, "what your sister said alle'd her when you inquired?" Jeanie could only answer, "nothing." When the sentence was pronounced by the doomsman, Effie's own eyes were the only dry ones in the court. "God forgive ye, my lords," she said, "and dinna be angry wi' me for wishin' it—we a' need forgiveness."

The next morning found Jeanie Deans traveling alone and afoot on the long road to London "to see the Queen's face that gives grace," and beg for her sister's pardon. Her tartan screen served all the purposes of a riding habit, and of an umbrella; a small bundle contained such changes of linen as were absolutely necessary. She had a few guineas, and a letter from Reuben Butler to the Duke of Argyle, whose grandfather had been under obligations of the deepest to the famous Bible Butler, grandfather of the poor assistant-schoolmaster, now sick at Libberton.

She passed luckily, on the whole, through so weary and dangerous a journey, and at length, through the intercession of the duke, secured the pardon which she sought.

Before she reached Scotland again, Effie had eloped with her lover, who was in reality George Staunton, son of an English nobleman. The sisters, who had last met when Effie was sitting on the bench of the condemned, did not meet again for many years, though Lady Staunton wrote sometimes to Jeanie—now Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Reuben Butler, pastor of Knockartliffe.

Finally, by chance, Sir George learned that Meg Murdockson, who had attended Effie in her illness, had not murdered the child, as they had always supposed. He traced the boy to a certain troop of vagabonds, of which Black Donald was the chief. In an affray with Black Donald's men, Sir George was shot by a young lad called "the Whistler," who proved to be the lost son. The lad disappeared, and escaped to America. Lady Staunton, overcome by the tragedy, after vain efforts to drown her grief in society, retired to a convent in France. Although she took no vows, she remained there until her death. But her influence at court accomplished much for the children of her sister Jeanie, who lived happily on in the good parish with which the bounty of the Duke of Argyle had provided her husband.

The Heart of Midlothian is notable for having rather fewer important characters, a smaller variety of incidents, and less description of scenery than most of Scott's novels. One of the most remarkable scenes in all fiction is the meeting of the two sisters in prison under the eyes of the jailer Ratcliffe. The interview of Jeanie with Queen Caroline is also most noteworthy. There is much humor at the expense of the Cameronian wing of the Presbyterian faith in Scotland. In this work also appears the strange character of Madge Wildfire, daughter of the old crone, Meg Murdockson. Into her mouth is put the famous song, "Proud Maizie is in the wood."

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Seemed an Apollo Then.

Maud—So that's the young fellow you were raving about. I thought you said he was handsome.

Ethel—I thought he was. You see, I met him at Exclusive beach and he was the only man there—Boston Transcript.

Brief News of Tennessee

Whiteville.—Whiteville went over the top in her contribution to the Salvation Army cause. Her quota was \$250, and the amount contributed was \$264.50.

Lebanon.—A committee of business men of the city has instituted a campaign to secure money necessary for eight scholarships at Cumberland University.

Memphis.—Many contributions to the "Colored Orphans' Home" which is being promoted by "Swayback" Wilson, were reported. The total fund amounts to \$3,160.19.

Memphis.—Walter B. Bell, of Nashville, state fire prevention commissioner, was in Memphis in the interest of the fire prevention school to be held in Nashville during the week of June 21-26.

Memphis.—Practically all the Sunday schools in the Memphis Baptist Sunday School Union are in excellent shape, according to reports made at a meeting of the union at the Binghamton Baptist Church.

Chattanooga.—The board of governors of the Chattanooga Manufacturers' Association adopted a resolution favoring an increase in railroad freight rates to such a figure as will make operations profitable.

Chattanooga.—Announcement was made here that headquarters of the Southern States Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons), which has been located here for 20 years, would be moved to Atlanta, Ga., on June 1.

Halls.—Cary Hutchinson, member of the 1913 High School class, has received notice from the war department that he has successfully passed the examination for entrance to the West Point Military Academy, and will matriculate July 1.

Clarksville.—The Clarksville tobacco market was one of more activity the past week than for the last two. The farmers were driven from their regular work by the heavy rains and, they used their time and efforts to get their old crop out of the way.

Nashville.—The office of city judge of Nashville was declared vacant by the city commission by a vote of 3 to 2. Commissioners Lewis, Treanor and Tankard voting for the measure and Commissioner Tompkins and Mayor Gupton voting against it.

McKenzie.—In an exceedingly exciting contest, Greenfield, Mo., was selected as next meeting place of the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly over McKenzie, Tenn., vote 61 to 54. Enthusiasm of delegates about McKenzie's hospitality led to McKenzie asking for a second visit.

Memphis.—Governor Russell of Mississippi has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers at the Country Life Conference to be held at the West Tennessee Normal School from July 5 to 9. Governor Roberts of Tennessee and Governor Brough of Arkansas will also be on the program.

Lexington.—A rousing mass meeting in the interest of the election on June 12 in this county to vote a bond issue of \$350,000 with which to build good roads was held here Saturday afternoon. Speakers were appointed to campaign the county in the interest of the bond issue, including lawyers, doctors, preachers and business men.

Knoxville.—Official announcement is made that the Aluminum Company of America will build at Alcoa, Tenn., 15 miles southeast of Knoxville, a plant much larger than any it now has on the American continent. In connection therewith there will be an electro-hydro power plant of 400,000 horsepower, producing more power than all the other plants combined.

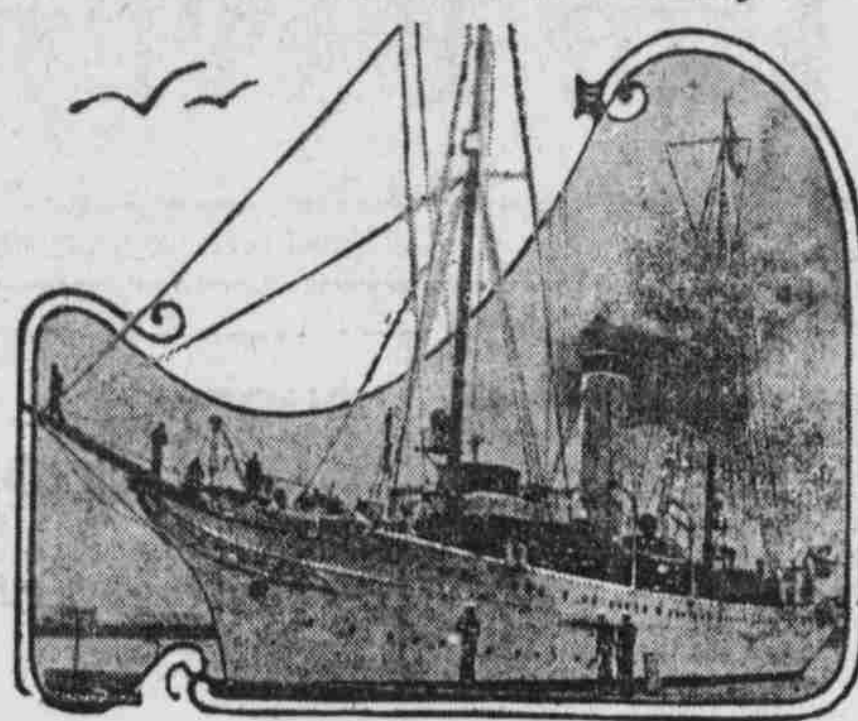
Jackson.—An intellectual medical symposium on cancer and radium, led by Dr. Jere L. Crook, of Jackson, and bringing forth interesting discussions from some of the leading exponents of the profession in this section of the state, was the outstanding feature at the session of the West Tennessee Medical and Surgical Association, which voted to hold the 1921 session in Paris.

Jackson.—Arrangements for the institution of a Mooseheart Legion in Jackson on June 13 and 14, at which time a mammoth ceremonial will be given and Jackson will be established as headquarters for District Legion No. 88, including West Tennessee and West Kentucky, have been perfected by J. C. Buck of Nashville, district supervisor of the Loyal Order of Moose of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Lawrenceburg.—There are probably few counties in Tennessee with the population of Lawrenceburg that have more automobiles, and the end is not yet, local automobile dealers having orders booked ahead for some time.

Memphis.—The grand jury indicted Patrolman E. J. Bryant on a charge of murder in the first degree for the killing of Lee Turner, negro fireman, several days ago. Bryant claimed that Turner made the famous "hip pocket" movement and that he fired in order to save his own life.

President's Yacht Is All Ready



Things have been humming aboard the good ship Mayflower, the president's yacht, as the gobs polished and burnished and scrubbed to prepare the boat for the summer months. Captain Holmes has reported her ready for any cruise.

PRICE-CUTTING WAVE SWEEPS ON TO FOOD

SUGAR AND PORK ARE BEING FORCED DOWN.

Movement Reaches Wholesalers When Stores Refuse to Purchase Until Reductions Are Made.

New York.—Influenced by the nationwide price-cutting agitation that is steadily gaining ground, the principal commodity markets of the country continued to "mark down" quoted values. Cotton, sugar and corn options broke violently here and in Chicago, and cereals and provisions, including pork, also suffered sharp reactions. Significance was attached to the drop in the pork prices as marking the first pronounced break in high-priced foodstuffs.

A large part of liquidation in cotton and grains was attributed to the further scaling down of credits by banking institutions here and in other reserve centers, evidently in conformity with the request of the Federal Reserve Board.

In the local cotton market May contracts broke almost 400 points with equally sharp reactions in New Orleans. The Liverpool market also reported substantial reactions.

Domestic and foreign metal markets quoted lower prices for spot and future deliveries, silver proving the only exception at a slight rise in London.

The price-cutting movement here reached some wholesalers, when managers and buyers of prominent department stores announced their establishments would refuse to purchase from jobbers until substantial reductions were made. The department stores, which claim to offer reductions from 15 to 50 per cent, now demand that wholesalers make concessions to them.

DRY LAW OFFICERS ARE REBUKED BY JUDGE LANDIS

Tells Them to Get Busy With the Big Fellows or He Will Do Something.

Chicago, Ill.—Accusing the federal district attorney and the central division prohibition officer of lack of cooperation in the handling of alleged liquor violation cases, Judge K. M. Landis threatened to cancel the remainder of the term of court unless there was a change of method on the part of officials.

An alleged "bootlegging" case was on trial before Landis. Instructing the jury to ignore the "sloppy manner in which the district attorney had presented the case," the judge called District Attorney Charles Clyne and Maj. Dalrymple before him.

"I am wasting my time and your time by hearing such cases," he said. "There is much ado about these cases when they come to trial, and then each turned out to be the case of some man who has been arrested for carrying a pint of booze on his hip. The newspapers tell of cases where thousands of dollars of whisky has been stolen. Why don't you bring in some of the big offenders?"

"My sympathy goes out to the jury, and I want the members to disregard the manner in which the district attorney has prepared this case. You had better get busy right away, or I am going to start something."

Soldier Saves Gen. Wood's Daughter. Chicago, Ill.—A veteran cavalryman, Sergt. Luther Beards, saved Louisa Wood, daughter of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, when her horse bolted at Fort Sheridan, it was learned. Miss Wood was riding Missouri Shotgun, one of her father's mounts, when the horse became frightened at an automobile.

Baltimore, Md.—A physician, appearing on the scene of a train wreck near Woodbeck, Me., borrowed a farmer's saw and, with his pocket knife amputated the leg of Fireman Luther Peyton and extricated him from the wheels of his passenger engine.

Moscow.—A wireless message states that in Negorod Government part of the land which belonged to monasteries has been confiscated and transferred to the section of public education. All the monasterial buildings.

HUERTA NAMED PRESIDENT

TO ACT AS TEMPORARY HEAD OF MEXICO.

Rebels Send Ultimatum to Bandit Chief Asking If He Intends Peace or War.

Mexico City.—President Venustiano Carranza committed suicide rather than be taken prisoner, according to a telegram given out at the headquarters of General Gonzales. It purports to have been sent from Cerro Azul, state of Puebla, the morning of Thursday, May 20, by Colonel Rodolfo Herrero, who, previous reports have stated, was responsible for Senor Carranza's death.

Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora was named President ad interim of Mexico by the extraordinary session of Congress. He received 224 votes, against 28 for Pablo Gonzales.

General Antonio Villareal was the only other candidate. The new incumbent holds office under the "Agua Prieta plan," and has already postponed the presidential elections from July 4 to September 5, under authority of the "Agua Prieta plan," which makes him supreme chief of the liberal constitutional army. He exercised the same authority in calling the extraordinary session of Congress.

Ultimatum Sent Villa. Aboard Special Train of General Calles, La Flor, Coahuila, via El Paso, Tex.—The defacto authorities of Mexico have served an ultimatum on Francisco Villa, to decide whether he is to be at peace or at war with the new government, General P. Elias Calles announced.

FLOUR MILLS CHARGED WITH PROFITEERING

Economist Says Profits Advanced 375 Per Cent of 1913 Earnings.

Washington.—W. Jett Lauck, as consulting economist for the railroad brotherhoods and unions, has filed with the United States Railroad Labor Board an analysis of alleged profiteering in flour, a summary of which was made public, in which it is asserted that war-time profits absorbed one-third of the price paid by the consumer for a barrel of flour, and that 60 per cent of this margin was chargeable to profiteering.

"The actual cost of producing a barrel of flour, in 1917, including interest, freight and other expenses of the miller," declared Lauck, "was only \$8.60. For this the consumer was forced to pay at least \$14.50. Had the miller, jobber, wholesaler and retailer been content with reasonable margins, this flour might have been available to the purchaser at \$11.57. However, the product was saddled with so many extortionate profits in passing from the miller through the various distributing agencies, that the ultimate cost to the consumer was more than \$3 in excess of a reasonable selling price."

"Profits and profits are piled up and accumulated until the price paid by the consumer seems largely composed of profits."

"Prior to the war the millers' profit of 13½ cents a barrel assured a liberal return of 12 per cent on invested capital. Under Government supervision during the war, the millers were permitted to make almost double this profit, or 25 cents a barrel."

"But, during the year ending June 30, 1917, the millers had been actually averaging 52 cents a barrel, while one mill showed returns for a period of six months of \$2 a barrel. With respect to the milling companies, the survey shows:

"The profits had advanced in 1917 practically 375 per cent over 1913 earnings."

Cleveland, Ohio.—An aerial freight and mail transportation system, to employ eventually 2,000 airplanes in serving seventy cities, will be inaugurated July 1 with Cleveland as its headquarters, said announcements by officers of the Aerial Transport Corporation, a \$30,000,000 corporation.

What is believed by Chicago police to have been a suicide pact was described when the bodies of three aged people were found in a gar-dilled room. The victims were: Mrs. Rose Cyr, 70; John Maschak, 75, and Peter Brick, 80.

LOWDEN'S MANAGER QUIZZED ABOUT FUND

TOTAL AMOUNT SENT TO MISSOURI POLITICIANS SAID TO HAVE BEEN \$38,000.

ASKED WHERE MONEY WENT

Reed and Spencer Grill Campaign Managers Regarding \$38,000 Distributed Among Workers in Missouri.

Washington.—Senators Reed and Spencer of Missouri made vigorous efforts at the Senate committee's investigation of campaign expenditures to find out just where the \$38,000 Lowden money sent to Missouri was spent and fired question after question at L. I. Emmerson, Lowden's campaign manager, but about all they could learn was that the money was given to E. L. Morse, to arouse Lowden enthusiasm.

The total amount of money sent to Missouri politicians by Lowden managers was \$38,705.

Nat Goldstein of St. Louis received \$2,500.

Robert Moore of St. Louis received \$2,500.

Fred Essen of St. Louis county received \$1,000.

"Liv" Morse received the balance, which amounted to \$32,705.

This detailed information, with much more regarding the Lowden campaign expenditures, was told the Senate committee investigating presidential candidates' campaign funds, by Louis Emmerson, secretary of state of Illinois and treasurer of the Lowden campaign committee.

Goldstein and Moore are members of the St. Louis Republican city organization and Fred Essen is a St. Louis county leader. Practically all the balance of the \$38,705 sent to Missouri, besides the \$6,000 received by the three politicians mentioned, was handled by "Liv" Morse.

While able to tell the committee the exact amount of money sent to Missouri and to whom, Emmerson could not tell them for what purpose the money had been spent except it was for the expenses of the Lowden campaign in Missouri.

RAILROADS ASK I. C. C. FOR BILLION DOLLAR RATE RAISE

Howard Elliott Says More Will Be Asked If Men's Pay Is Increased.

Washington.—The \$1,017,000,000 additional revenue which the railroads are seeking through increased freight rates does not take into account any increase in wages which the Railroad Labor Board may grant the 2,000,000 railway employees, Howard Elliott of the Association of Railway Executives stated before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Elliott's statement, made at the conclusion of his prepared statement at the opening of the hearing on the railroads' application, was in reply to a question by S. H. Cowan of the Texas Cattle Growers' Association. Cowan referred to the proposed wage raise as "one billion dollars."

Before that T. De Witt Cuyler, president of the Association of Railway Executives, replying to a question for Elliott, said the railroads were represented before the Labor Board to assist in the wage adjustment and not to oppose any meritorious demands.

Elliott was questioned at length by representatives of shippers as to the "book value" of the roads, but he declined to estimate the total amount of the property investment accounts.

"The railroads were not returned to private ownership in the same condition as they were when taken under Federal control," he said; but he was unable to estimate the amount owed the roads by the Government.

"Increases in freight rates of 30.43 per cent in Eastern territory, 30.95 in Southern territory and 23.91 per cent in Western territory, to meet the difference between the 6 per cent return on property investments permitted under the transportation act," were advocated by Elliott.

Wood Spent \$5,301 in Indiana. Indianapolis, Ind.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood's campaign for the presidential nomination on the Republican ticket in Indiana cost \$5,301.65, according to a detailed report filed with the Marion county clerk by Irving W. Lemaux.

N. Y. Governor Signs 2.75 Beer Bill. Albany, N. Y.—The Walker bill, legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent alcohol by weight, was signed by Governor Smith.

Six Bandits Beat Cashier's Aid. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Six armed masked men entered the First National Bank at Finleyville, and after beating into unconsciousness John Jones, the assistant cashier, escaped in an automobile with \$150,000 in securities and \$15,000 in cash.

Lumber Yards in Portland, Ore., Burn. Portland, Ore.—Fire of a highly spectacular nature swept the industrial section of North Portland, destroying 60 acres of planing mills and lumber yards.